THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY, 25TH JULY 1851. [No. 21.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroutlie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....	Rs 15	Per Quarter.....	Rs. 4½
Pe Half Year.....	„ 8	Per Month.....	„ 1½

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums which have been duly placed to account as below:—

July 18th.	Brigadier Cavage.....	„	8 0 0
do do	Major W. Lainy.....	„	15 0 0

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

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Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

Bombay 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOMBAY PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ON and after 1st June next, the rates of passagemoney will be reduced to the following:—

Bombay to Point de Galle	Rs. 190.
Penang	„ 400.
Singapore	„ 470.
Hong Kong	„ 700.
Madras	„ 290.
Calcutta	„ 420.

A deduction from the above rates for native passengers, victualling themselves.

In order to accommodate officers, &c., wishing to proceed to Penang, Singapore &c., for the benefit of their health or on short leave of absence, return tickets will be issued for the double passage on reduced terms.

Additional information can be obtained at the Company's Office.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd May, 1851. } JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

MADAME F. MONNET, begs to inform the Ladies at Poona and Out-Stations that she has just received a large and choice consignment of Millinery of the newest fashions and patterns selected by MADAME C. MONNET, consisting of Bonnets, Mantillas, Silk Barege, Muslin, Tarlatan organdi, and other Dresses both for Morning and Evening wear, Shawls, Scarfs, Lace, Velvet, Flowers, Ribbons, and a quantity of Fancy articles, &c. &c. &c.

F. MONNET.

Poona, 7th July 1851.

ATTENTION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, &c.

ON or about the 20th August next, and of every alternate month thereafter until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's first-class Steam Ships will be dispatched as an Extra Ship from CALCUTTA for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

In communication with these extra steam ships from Calcutta, the Company will despatch from Bombay, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first class steam ship for Aden, to meet there the ship from Calcutta. At Aden the passengers, parcels and goods, from Bombay, will be transfered to the Calcutta ships, and be conveyed to Suez.

At Alexandria one of the Company's Steam Ships will receive the passengers, parcels and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

OUTWARD ROUTE.—In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first class steam ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for Alexandia touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels and goods, to those places, and also via Egypt, to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China. But passengers, parcels and goods, for Bombay and Western India, will be conveyed from Southampton in the mail steamers leaving that port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

N. B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised, and reduced rates of passage money and freight, apply at their Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and at Southampton.

(Signed) C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ENGLAND

ON or about the 1st September next, the Peninsular and and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will start a first class Steam Ship from BOMBAY for ADEN in connection with the Extra Steamer which leaves Calcutta on the 21st August, with Passengers and Cargo for England.

Passengers by the Steamer can be booked to Southampton and the whole amount of Passage money (including transit through Egypt) can be paid in Bombay.

Goods and Parcels can be conveyed at reduced rates, and arrive at Southampton within five weeks after shipment.

Rates of Passage money will be published in a few days, and every other information can be obtained by applying at the Company's Office.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd July, 1851. } Superintendent.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

FOR SALE in 3 dozen cases—Port Wine from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the Godown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash. DILLON & Co.,

12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June, 1851.

NOW on sale at the godowns of the undersigned, No. 12 Apollo Street the undermentioned stores, which from their moderate prices and really fine qualities are much recommended.

SHERRY, fine Pale Brown Golden.	qts	Rs.	18 to 20	per doz.
Superior do do	do	do	22 to 24	do
Very best do do	do	do	26	do
PORT, Fine old Crusty	do	do	18 at 20	do
Superior	do	do	22 to 24	do
do	pts	do	12	do
MADEIRA, very fine	qts	do	20	do
Superior	do	do	24	do
London particular	do	do	26	do
CLARET, of denominations	do	do	18 to 20	do
very superior la Rose	do	do	24	do
do do	pts	do	12	do
CHAMPAGNE, Superior creaming,	qts	do	45	do
do	do	do	39	do
do	do	pts	do	21	do
SPIRITS—Brandy of denominations,	qts	do	18 to 20	do
do Superior do do	do	do	24	do
in cases of 15 bottles per case			15	do
Gin, Scheidam		do	15	do
Old Tom		do	18	do
do Superfine do		do	30	do
Rum, fine old Jamaica		do	18	do
Whiskey, choice Glenlivet		do	18	do

OILMAN'S STORES of every description, a small consignment just landed.

Very fine Old Cheeroots Nos. 2 and 3.

BEER IN PINTS.

A Small quantity, just ripe ..... Rs. 4 per doz

DILLON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1851.

N. B.—Observe the address,—No 12, Apollo Street.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS-ANGLO FRENCH COMPANY. CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom house—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, to convey passengers by Post, with confidential Couriers.—Apply—

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.—

MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.

ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.

MARSEILLES—M. Chafanqui, Hotel Beauveau.

LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopgate Street.

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JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO. supply every description of ACCURATE GRADUTATED APPARATUS for Chemical Testing in the Arts, Alcalimeters, Acidimsters, Acetimeters, Chlorimeters, Ammoniameters, Glass Hydrometers of every description in Single Spindles, or in Sets. Balances and weights, Decimal Measures, and Apparatus of all kinds for Analytical Operations. Chemical Museums, 53, Baker Street, London; and 40 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

PHILOSOPHICAL & CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c. &c.

ANDREW DUNLOP, No 21, Rampart Row, is prepared to execute, on very favorable terms, orders for the above articles,—procured from Messrs. [illegible] & Co., HORNE, THORNTHWAITE, & WOOD, or any other Manufactured indicated by the parties ordering.

GREAT EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE undersigned expects to receive by next mail a limited number of copies of the first three or four numbers of GILBERT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, cheap edition, for which subscribers' names will be registered. The price charged will be at the rate of twelve annas the shilling.

JAMES CHESSON

Colaba, 11th June, 1851.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly requested to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Rules dated 30th August 1837.

Sect. XXIII. The Delivery Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers, or parcels out of the usual course, and without *immediate payment* of the exact amount of postage, and they are not bound to give change.

Sect. XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, *must be paid at once on delivery*, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

W. BLOWERS,

Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 9th June, 1851.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

HOLMFOOT SEMINARY.

NEAR LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

MISS MACDONALD receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES from India and the Colonies, on the following Terms—Clothing included:—

Board, Instruction in the English Language, History, Geography, Composition, Writing and Arithmetic; French, Italian, and German; Music and Drawing, with Residence during the Holidays; Washing, and Sea-bathing.—Under 10 years of age	...	50 GUINEAS.
Under 13 years of age	...	60
Under 15 years of age	...	70

The only extra charge made by Miss M. is for Medical Attendance, when necessary.

MISS MACDONALD has the experience of her Widowed Mother to assist her in rendering her Establishment a comfortable Home to the YOUNG LADIES placed under her care.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I AM persuaded that MISS MACDONALD'S Establishment will be most efficiently conducted, and that it will afford the blessing of a strictly religious education, combined [illegible] improvement, and [illegible] which are so essential to the health of children from India other warm climates; while, at the same time, the Terms moderate as possible, and suited to meet the wishes of and others with limited incomes.

[illegible] GRAHAM, M.

Late Superintending Surgeon Bombay

14, ROYAL TERRACE, RAMSGATE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 25TH JULY 1851. [No. 21.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Continued from our last)

COLONIAL COMMITTEE

Dr Clark gave in the report of this committee. It stated that, during the last year, several ministers and missionaries had been sent out to the Colonies, of whose fidelity and zeal they were well certified. At present eight or ten additional missionaries could be usefully employed in Canada. The committee had granted to the Queen's College, Kingston, L.3000, making in all L.845 voted to Canada. The grants to Nova Scotia this year amounted to L.391, and L.225 had been voted to the colony of New Brunswick. The gross amount of contributions during the year was L.3253 16s 8d, being an increase of upwards of L.387.

CENTRAL PROTESTANT SOCIETY OF FRANCE.

An address from this Society in French was read, and thereafter a deputation, consisting of M. Emileau Frossard and M. Paumier, addressed the Assembly.

The Parish Schools.—This subject came before the Assembly in a series of overtures.

The report of the committee appointed at last Assembly to devise means whereby the condition of the ... may be improved, was next read by Dr ... drews. He detailed the salaries of the ... varied according to the average of every ... victual,—and that the present low price ... materially effect the next approaching ... committee thought, at the least, that the ... teacher's salaries should be £34, and the ma... than £50.

The Rev. Mr Veitch, Edinburgh, said as to upholding the parish schools there was but one opinion, but he held that this should be done in such a way as their constitution should be maintained in more than a name, he concluded by moving a resolution to the effect. That the Assembly declare their determination to uphold the Parochial system of education now existing, and that the Church could not be satisfied with ... grant from the Privy Council unless supplied on ... condition that the rights of the Church of Scotland be not infringed. The Assembly further declares that the Church cannot be held as acquiescing in the proposed management of schools, until the mind of the Church had been ascertained through its Presbyteries and Synods.

Dr Hill said that they were all agreed as to the importance of the parochial school. So early as 1560 the existence of schools was contemplated by the fathers of the Reformation; and even when no countenance was given to these schools by Government, the Church was engrossed by the question of their establishment. In 1616 the first parish school was erected, and not for a century afterwards could they be said to be permanently established. The Church of Scotland could not, therefore, be supposed to have been guilty of indifference, in any part of her history, to the parish schools. Their connection with the ...ablished Church he (Dr Hill) held to be of immense ...ance, and only through it could sound education ...red to the country. There was agreement, also, ...ething must be done to increase the means of ... The Church had been labouring, so far as its ...ources permitted, to supply this want, and very ... the result had been. The great question was, whe... should or should not avail themselves of the ... grant. The General Assembly, in 1840, approved of the intentions of the committee to bring the state of the parochial schools before Government and public bodies, and, in the meantime, gave their sanction to the opinion of the committee, that there seemed no ground for rejecting the proposed grants, on the conditions explained in the communications of the Privy Council.

Dr Hill proceeded to maintain that the arrangements of the Privy Council in no way affected injuriously the condition and management of the parochial schools. Did they interfere with the religious education given in these schools? Was there anything in the requirements of the Privy Council to prevent them teaching the Shorter Catechism, and having the children trained in a knowledge of Scripture? Was there anything in the manner in which these grants were bestowed to prevent the Presbyteries of the Church from exercising the fullest superintendence over the schools? Was there anything in these grants to ...lown the Church in any way whatever in regard to ...management of these schools, and in regard to the ...l of instruction which was to be imparted? Would ... Government be more disposed to look with a favoura... eye on the parochial schools of Scotland, if they the ...erintendents of these schools, denied to the school... ...ters the privilege of taking these grants, and in conse... ...ce, becoming more elevated in character and qualifi... ...? Would the heritors of Scotland—would the ... of Scotland—be satisfied if, while all other bodies ...out the land were endeavouring by means of the ...ouncil grants to render their schools more effi... ...l more valuable, they, because they formed the ...ed Church, were the only body who would not ...mselves of such grants? He was not, however, ...f those who looked on the grants of the Privy Coun... ...committee as the very best thing that could be devised, ...r did he look upon them as the best aids the Church of ...cotland could obtain. The question before the Assem... ...ly was, whether or not they were still to avail themselves ...f that mode of advancing the interests of their schools in ...he way the Assembly had repeatedly approved of. He, for ...he, did not wish, after ten year's experience, that there ...should be any change in their mode of procedure. Dr Hill concluded by moving the following series of resolutions:—

"1. That the parish school establishment of Scotland ...rts on the fullest and most solemn securities which ...legislative enactment can give, and is part and parcel of the Church of Scotland as by law established.

"2. That this system, established by the wisdom and piety of our fathers, for the sound education and the godly upbringing of youth, has been proved by experience to be admirably adapted to accomplish the important object for which it was instituted.

"3 That the deficiency of the means of education which now exists, in some parts of the country, is not owing to any defect or imperfection in the principle or the working of the parish school system, but arises from the fact that this system has not been extended so as to keep pace with the increasing population.

"4 That the subversion of this system would be alike a violation of the rights and an inroad on the constitution of the Church, and one of the greatest calamities which could befall the people of Scotland.

"5. That to increase the efficiency and promote the extension of the parish school system is an object to the accomplishment of which the most strenuous exertions of the Church should continue to be directed.

"6. That the reference to the existing educational wants of the country, and the means offered for the supply

of these in the form of grants from the public funds under the adminstration of the Committee of Council on Education, while their are parts of that system of which the Church does not approve, the General Assembly see no reason to depart from the course adopted in the proceedings of the Assembly 1849 in regard to this matter, in which it was found that the conditions on which these grants are offered are such as the Church can accept without any compromise of her rights and principles ; and the General Assembly declare their adherence to the 'Protest, Declaration and Testimony,' forming the 9th Act of the said Assembly 1849.

"7. That in conformity with the foregoing series of resolutions, the Assembly will use their most cordial and earnest endeavours to supplement the existing deficiency in the means of education throughout the country."

Dr Charles late of Calcutta, said, the grand question turned upon this—were these Privy Council grants to be looked on as a mere interim arrangement, or to be accepted as a final satisfactory, and righteous adjustment of the education question! Many admitted the propriety of an interim arrangement, who would contend with Mr. Vaitch that to copy that ground as a permanent arrangement was to fall from the high position they had always, as an Established Church, occupied, and to place themselves side by side with all the denominations of the land. To his mind they were fighting, not so much the battle of their parochial schools as fighting the battle of the Church Establishment. The parish schools were part and parcel of the Establishment. Whatever action they took affe ing the one would affect the other. Once admit the e dowment of all schools, aad he defied him to resist other conclusion, that there must be an endowment of churches. (Hear.) If once there was an endowment all churches, why, with their own actions they cut o from beneath them the very branches on which they l rested, and under the foliage and shadow of which t had reposed delightfully for ages past. (Applause.) was the reason why he sympathised in the alarm Veitch ; and his earnest wish was that they shoul occupy the ground they now occupied ; and if it sh their fate to meet with an overthrow, it should b endeavour to fall with their character untouched constitution and principles unimpared. (Applause.)

The Assembly then divided, and there appeared—

For Mr Veitch's motion.....	70
For Mr Hill's resolutions	115
Majority for Dr Hill's motion	45

HOME MISSIONS.

Dr Simpson read the report of the Home Missio Committee. Contributions had been received from 89 congregations, and from Parochial associations and individuals, to the amount of L.3323 9s 4s, being an increase of about L.175 over the collection of the previous year. For the year ending 15th April 1850, the expenditure exceeded the income by upwards of L.500.

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

Mr Robertson read the report on this scheme. The amount of the collections for the year ending 15th April 1851, was L.523 12s 11d, subscriptions L.2180 11s, donations L.1910 13s 7d; total L.4614 17s 6d. The collections intimated since 15th April were L.1379 6s 1d, subscriptions L.940 7s, donations L.717 8s ; total L.3037 1s 1d.

SMALL LIVINGS.

The report of the committee on this subject was next read which stated that by the Act 50 George III., provision was made for securing a minimum stipend of £150. Since that period, however, a great many of the livings had dwindled down far below the £150. By the recent Act a grant could not be applied for until these small livings could prove that for five years in succession they had fallen below the *minimum*. The committee would recommend that the Assembly should consider this important subject, and add a few new names of influence, and authorise the committee to take steps for bringing the matter before Her Majesty's Government.

THE DUNDEE CHURCHES.

Mr. Shand, W. S., read a lengthened report from a committee appointed to consider the petition of the Presbytery of Dundee regarding the churches in Dundee. The questions embraced in the petition were—1st, The obligation of the Magistrates of Dundee to endow the existing charges in that ci y with suitable stipends ; and 2nd, their obligation to erect and endow an additional church within the town and parish of Dundee,—and the results arrived at by the committee were as follow : —

I. That there is a valid and legal obligation on the Town Council of Dundee to provide the ministers in suitable stipends. II. That the sum of L 105, to which they have been pleased to restrict the stipends since 1843 is altogether unsuitable ; and that with reference to such a locality as Dundee, the sum of L 275, which was the stipend fixed in 1818, is the lowest amount which could be sanctioned. III. That there is also a valid and legal obligation on the town Council to erect a sixth church, and endow the minister with a competent stipend.

The following motion, by Dr. Hill, was then unanimously agreed to : — "The Assembly approve of the report, and sympathise with the Presbytery of Dundee in the circumstances in which they are placed, and exhort them to maintain, by all proper and constitutional measures, the rights and interests of the Church, and the independence of its ministers ; and in the events of the Presbytery of Dundee, or any of its mem ers, being obliged to resort to legal proceedings, the General Assembly recommend their case to the most favourable consideration, countenance, and support of the Presbytery of the Church, and the friends of the Church in Dundee, and throughout the kingdom."

THE LAY ASSOCIATION.

Mr W. Cook, W. S., read the report of the Lay Association. The report stated that the contributions received by the Lay Association in the last year 1850-51 amount to the ... of L.2628, 14s. 8d., a revenue larger than has ... any one of the three preceding years ; and ... reduction has been at the same time effect- ... of management, the Acting Committee ... d to pay over to the Treasurers of the ... L.597, 1s. more than the last year. The ... shewing the actual aid extended to the ...ttees were the following :—Education, ...s 1d ; India, L.659, 19s, 6d; Home Mission, L.485, 11s, 7d ; Colonies, L.3000 14s 6d ; Jews Conversion, L.234 11s 7d ; in all L.2401, 5s, 3d.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The Assembly took up the following overture anent University Tests from several members of Court : — 'Whereas a bill has been introduced into Parliament to regulate admission to the lay and secular chairs in the Universities of Scotland ; and whereas ...e object of the bill is to abolish the practice that the ...rs of these chairs, on admission to their office, subscribe ...e Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland—it is humbly overtured that the venerable Assembly shall renew the declaration on the subject of University Tests which it made in 1846, and petition both Houses of Parliament that the said bill be not passed into a law.'

Principal Lee reminded the House that the declaration called the tests was a declaration imposed not by the Church, but by an Act of Parliment ; and at the time when the Act—that of Queen Ann—was passed, it was not understood actually to exclude Episcopalians. There were Episcopalians who considered themselves entitled to take that declaration and to act upon it, to the effect that they would do nothing directly or indirectly, to subvert the Established Church of Scotland.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL AND POPERY.

An overture on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was then laid on the table.

Dr Robertson addressed the Assembly and co... by moving that 'the General Assembly resolve to ... both Houses of Parliament to resist the recen... aggression, and generally that Parliament will p... making null and void all usurpations that may ... versive of or inconsistent with the ecclesiast... tution of this country, from what quarter so... may proceed.'

EDUCATION.

Dr Runciman read the report of the committee appointed to carry into effect Dr Hill's resolutions on education, recommending, 1st, That the Assembly lay the resolutions adopted before Government, and impress on them the importance of taking into consideration the state of the parochial schools, with the view of improving and extending them; 2nd, That the Assembly empower the committee to hold communication with the committee of Council on Education, in order to obtain grants for Educational purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland, on more favourable and satisfactory terms than at present; and 3rd, That the Assembly recommend the formation throughout the country of county and district associations for the purpose of raising funds to promote the extension of the means of education in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Moderator then addressed the Assembly. He congratulated his brethren upon the close of their labours, and expressed his sense of gratitude for their kindness and forbearance towards himself. He lamented that their attention had been so frequently called to aggravated cases of ministerial delinquency and immorality, which would unhappily occur even in these portions of the visible Church that make the nearest approximation to purity; but still their occurrence, he thought called urgently for that vigilant superintendence on the part of their subordinate courts, that would operate not only as a correct measure in reclaiming an erring brother at an early st of his downward progress, but as a preventive meas also, by upholding those who are exemplary in life conversation in the ways of righteousness. He then refer to the support which the various Schemes had recei from the Church, to their determination to uphold Parochial Schools in all their rights and privileges—a to the necessity of making a firm stand against the inro of Popery. He concluded by expressing the thanks the Assembly to his Grace the Lord High Commissi er for his condescension and attention during the de tion; and dissolved the Assembly in the name of th of the Church, inditing it again to meet on Th the 20th, of May, 1852.

His Grace then, in the name of the Sovereign declared the Assembly dissolved, and appointed its meeting.

The Moderater then engaged in prayer, after w a few verses of a psalm were sung, and the A separated at half-past five on Thursday morning.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—The second difficulty mentioned in the letter of Inquirer, is as follows:—

"Were the Fathers, who towards the close of the second century, (I believe) selected the books now forming the New Testament out of a number of others, differing from them, but apparently of equal authority, inspired or infallible? And if not so, why is it not to be supposed that they might have selected the wrong ones?"

Our Lord Jesus Christ, before his crucifixtion, promised the Apostles, that they should receive the Holy Ghost to guide them, and to be to them a substitute, for his own bodily presence. His language was as follows: "Another Comforter, the Spirit of Truth will the Father give you, that he may abide with you for ever. The Holy Ghost shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. The Comforter, whom I will send unto you shall testify of me, and ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning. It is expedient that I go away,—for —I will send the Comforter unto you. He will guide you into all truth. He will shew you things to come. I have given them the word, (he says to the Father;) and I pray for all which shall believe on me through their word. He that receiveth whomsoever I send, receiveth me," and the signification of *Apostle* is 'sent.' When about to ascend into heaven, he said to them: 'ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth.'

Paul, though not commissioned till after the ascension of Christ, was numbered among these Apostles, God bearing such testimony to him, as satisfied the other Apostles, and the whole body of believers.

In writing to the Thessalonians, he says, 'when ye received the word of God, which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God.' And in the epistle to the Hebrews, we read, 'God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will' so that it is very manifest, that the Apostles, whithersoever they went, gave to all that received them, evidence that what they uttered, was the word of God. Their reception of them, was just the avowal of that belief. The works of God wrought by them testified to the words of God spoken by them. They came, not as modern preachers, bringing a Bible, but uttering a Bible; and it was absolutely necessary, that they should give as they did, evidence of their personal inspiration. And the evidence was just as satisfactory with respect to what they wrote, as to what they spoke. There was no reason why their uttered word, should be received as the word of God, and their written word not be so received.

Furthermore, they that believed, received the Spirit of God, and consequently became competent to judge of what was sacred, and what profane. Paul says to the Corinthians, 'if any think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him acknowledge that the things that I write unto you are the commandments of the Lord.'

The question then is, are the books of the New Testament genuine? Were they written by those who profess to have written, and received by those who profess to have received them? If so, we do right in receiving them as the word of God. And whatever books are without such evidence, are to be rejected.

We therefore enquire not about the fallibility or infallibility of primitive fathers or councils. Neither was the primitive church, nor are we, dependent upon their decisions. They did not settle what should be believed, but declared what was believed. Th writings n God.

y declared what the churches of Christ had set their seal to, as fro What they did was important, as an expression of the testimony of the churches. They are a link in the historic chain that connects us with the Apostolic church. The objection is that they may have been mistaken in the choice they made. But they made no choice. They simply do for us what Josephus did, with respect to the books of the Old Testament, namely, declare what writings were recognized by the church as divine. There are thirteen ancient Catalogues, in which no books are mentioned, but those contained in our New Testament. In one of these, made by Origin, the epistles of James and Jude are omitted; but the omission was evidently unassigned; for he elsewhere notices these works as a part of Scripture. In several of them, Revelation is omitted; but there is sufficient independent testimony, of this book being regarded as canonical; while its internal evidence has been from century to century becoming wonderfully brighter and brighter.

We suppose there is no need of our going any deeper into the multiplied evidences of the New Testament Canon. They are accessible. A brief statement of them may be found in Alexander's work on the evidences or in Horne's Introduction to the Bible, or in Gaussen or Haldane on inspiration. The newspapers of the day contain whole columns of evidence and counter-evidence touching some case of fraud or immorality, all which is perused without complaint by persons not at all concerned in the question at issue; and why then should there be an indisposition to procure and read the works on Christian evidences? We appeal to the conscience of every doubter if he be not under a solemn obligation to explore those evidences? A slothful servant who doubts whether his master has given a certain command, will sit still; but a faithful servant will endeavor much to ascertain whether the command been given or not.

We add one remark, the force of which howe be felt only by those who admit that Christia revelation from heaven. Would God give a r yet fail to use measures for the perpet

not for a particular generation only, but for all mankind; for us of this day, as much as for those who lived ages ago. Is it reasonable then to suppose that after introducing this into the world by his Spirit, and in connection with wonderful displays of divine power, he should suffer any portion of it to suffer shipwreck? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that he would superintend its conveyance down the stream of time, so effectually that not one jot, or one tittle of it should pass away! A human author is able generally to make his work accessible to those for whom it was written: how dishonoring then to God, the supposition that he prepared a work for the people of this century among others, but that this work fell into the hands of enemies who have marred it; and now we cannot tell which is from above, and which from beneath.

We proceed to the third objection of our Correspondent.

'Has St. Paul's statement (1st Thes. 4th Chap.) a statement said to be by the word of the Lord'—as to the advent of Christ upon earth with the voice of an archangel and the trump of God, before the death of men then alive, been justified by the event? The same regarding the statements of St. Peter (1st Ep. 1st Chap.) as to the end of all things being at hand, and St. James, that the coming of the Lord was drawing nigh? And if the Apostles were mistaken in such an important point as this, why may they not be mistaken in other matters?"

Some Thessalonian Christians had died. The survivors grieved for them, among other reasons for this, that they themselves hoped to see their Lord return to earth, and supposed that they had an advantage over the dead. Paul aimed to shew them that in this thing the survivors enjoyed no advantage. The dead believers would be raised in that day. Paul did not preach that Christ would certainly come in that age. He had no authority to do so. 'Of that day and hour knoweth no man.'—'The times and the seasons hath the Father put in his own power.'—The apostles were not omniscient. They knew every thing which the interests of the church required that they should know. Had they known all the future, how could they have walked by faith? But neither did Paul preach that Christ would certainly not come in that age; for he had no authority to do so. It was the intention of Christ that the Church should in every age be waiting for the Son of God from Heaven. It is a truth that he is to come; when he shall come is problematical; but the command is to watch, for 'the Son of man cometh in a day and in an hour when ye think not.' Paul wished the Thessalonians to be in the attitude of waiting and in a state of preparation; not to announce to them as a certain fact that the advent of Christ would be before their deathh. 'We which remain,' are words not necessarily limited to the writer and his correspondents. Some of them were daily dying. Having just been burying their friends, they must have felt that the pronoun 'we' was applicable to Christians, in general rather than to any Christians in particular; to that portion of the 'family on earth, the Church, which should witness the advent of Christ. If however any of them did get a wrong apprehension, it was soon corrected, for the second epistle mentions a number of great events that should first come to pass. In addition we may say this: the end of all things was truly at hand. By 'all things' is meant all those things that terminate when a believer is ushered into the presence of his enthroned Lord, whether here or in heaven. This is truly to him a day of glory, glory exceeding any conception ever taught by him from the words of Christ or of Christ's Apostles.

4th difficulty. How can it be reconciled that light (the effect) was created on the 1st day, and the Sun, Moon and Stars (the cause) not until the 4th day of creation?

The answer to this difficulty may be found in No. 5 of the *Bombay Guardian*, April 4th, which contains an explanation of the 1st Chapter of Genesis.

NDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We are happy in being present the following encouraging report of the ciety, which we have condensed from the official their Annual Meeting on the 15th of May. The cupied by S. M. Peto Esq. M. P. the treasu- Missionary Society, whose acceptance of the office and the honour, was a practical illustration of the identity of the ends pursued by the respective Missionary Societies. The pecuniary statistics of the Society, are as follows:—

The income from Ordinary sources amounts to L63,174 8s. 0d. But to this are to be added, contributions for extraordinary objects of L4,854 5s. 9d. making the total receipts for the years ordinary and special, L68 028 13s. 9d. and shewing an increase on the year 1850, of the *gross* income, to the amount of L5,483, 12s. 10d. This positive increase, encourages the hope, that the Churches are more fully realizing the claims of their Foreign Missions.

The most encouraging fact in connection with the above income, is that about *one-fifth has been received from Mission Statistics.*

Let those who think of Missions as aggregates of converts living by—the support received from the respective Missionaries, ponder well the fact, that Missionary Stations, sent contributions to the amount of L12,865, 10s. 3d.* The Hottentots of Africa, the South Sea Islanders, the Hindus, and the emancipated negroes, out of their poverty, make the riches of their liberality too bound.

The South Sea Islanders' contributions, consisting of Oil and Arrowroot, amounted to L742, 8s. 3d. a noble triumph of civilization, and especially of the benevolent genius of the Gospel which the converts have received. The Bible has in Tahiti and the circumjacent Islands proved an effectual barrier to popery. 'Not a single Islander' says the Report, 'has been seduced by the sophistries and superstitions of Romanism, and the revised Bible sent by the 'John Williams' continues to be purchased with avidity. The payments remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society, having already exceeded L600. Surely these are most pregnant facts, and bid us take courage, in our defensive or offensive measures against the '*Man of Sin*.' The Tahiti Mission is now strengthened by the accession of two more Missionaries. Queen Pomare continues stedfast in her attachment to Evangelical Protestantism, and consistent in her Christian profession. The work of God is happily progressing in the other Islands. Four months after the landing of two native teachers, at the Manaiki groups of Islands, hitherto unvisited by any Evangelist, the chiefs and principal people resolved *to destroy all the Maraes Temples and to burn all their idols.* After they had carried out this resolution, they proceeded to erect two Churches. Daily Schools with adults and children have since been established and the people manifest great desire for instruction.

The intelligence from Madagascar is deeply thrilling, and is calculated to make us glorify the grace of Christ in securing to himself *Faithful martyrs*, in a land where there is no evangelical ministry, But where the sheep are left without a shepherd. The report informs us:—From causes unexplained, but probably from the increase of their numbers, a new persecution against the Christians during last summer raged with great violence. About twelve hundred were summoned to the capital, to answer for the offence of worshipping the only true God and believing on his Son. Three of the most distinguished for rank and devotedness, were sentenced to be burned to death; and their lingering tortures must have been awfully aggravated, as three times while their bodies were consuming, torrents of rain descended and extinguished the fires. Ten others were precipitated from a rocky eminence near the city, and dashed to pieces. What would have been the doom of the multitude cannot be determined, had not the Prince of Madagascar, at the risk of his personal safety, now interposed, as the protector and patron of the Christians, and boldly withstood the authority of their cruel adversary, the Prime Minister of his Royal mother. Subsequent results are unknown: but while these tragical events must excite our deepest sympathy and fervent prayers for the confessors and martyrs of Madagascar, they supply also reflections that strengthen faith and demand thankfulness. Upwards of fourteen years since all the faithful shepherds were driven from

* From this we imagine must be deducted several contributions by European friends in India. The balance will however be very considerable.

15th. Morning cloudy, drifting fog and drizzling rain. Midday clear, fleecy clouds all over, at times partially cloudy with light showers of rain. Evening cloudy with drizzling rain. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

16th. Morning cloudy, strong wind and drizzling rain. Midday partially cloudy throughout the day with occasional gleams of sunshine and light showers. Evening cloudy around horizon, clear to teneth. Night cloudy and drizzling rain.

17th. Morning cloudy, strong wind and drizzling rain, Midday partially cloudy throughout the day with occasional gleams of sun shine and drizzling rain. Evening cloudy and chilly. Night cloudy, rainy and strong wind.

18th. Morning partially cloudy with drizzling rain. Midday partially cloudy with frequent gleams of sunshine and light showers of rain during the day. Evening cloudy with light drifting fog. Night cloudy with drizzling rain.

19th. Morning partially cloudy Cloudy throughout the day with at times drizzling rain and occasional gleams of sunshine. Evening partially cloudy and chilly. Night cloudy.

20th. Morning clear sunshine, drifting nimbi clouds. Partially cloudy throughout the day with frequent gleams of sunshine and at times drizzling rain Evening clear, passing nimbi clouds. Night partially cloudy.

21st. Morning, clear sunshine, drifting nimbi clouds. Midday cloudy; distan thunder and light rain with drifting fog. Evening partially cloudy with drifting fog. Night cloudy.

22nd. Morning partially cloudy. Midday partially cloudy, fleecy and nimbi clouds around with an occasional light shower of rain and gleam of sun . Evening cloudy, a heavy clap of thunder, light and heavy rain. cloudy, lightning around.

Mornin partially cloudy. Midday, clear sunshine throughout the day detached fleecy clouds and occasional passing nimbi. Evening clear, y and nimbi clouds around. Night partially cloudy, lightning around horizon.

24th. Morning cloudy with drifting fog. Midday, partially cloudy through- showers of rain. Evening cloudy with drifting

hout

country for the opinion he expresses there—(hear, hear)—I assume the right of an Englishman in asking what the honourable Member means, when he affirms, in substance, 'Our acquisition of Cffreland is an act of injustice, but that he stands by that act of injustice,—that it must be inflicted.—that we must colonise, must destroy the coloured races in doing so, and that the only question is one of time,—whether the agony which we inflict shall be curtailed or protracted,—that is, whether we shall go and destroy all the Caffres and coloured races, say half a million of people at once and [illegible] millions more ere long, or whether we shall do it pi[illegible]al! I protest against the doctrine,—I solemnly protest [illegible]t, not only in the name of our Mission, but in the name of [illegible]try—in the name of Christianity—and in the name of [illegible]mon humanity. (Lord cheers.) I will admit with Mr. Roe[illegible]at there has been injustice—flagrant injustice—but instead [illegible]g by it, we ought to repair it, Our troubles have arisen [illegible]and will continue to arise out of it—and the sooner we [illegible]ur steps, and do justice and love mercy, the better. I can[illegible]t that in justice is essential in the world's government in [illegible]o our prosperous colonization. No injustice is essential. [illegible]heme of Providence makes it essential (Loud cheers) [illegible]zation may advance, and yet the aboriginal races not be des [illegible] "The world is all before us, and Providence to guide. [illegible]is room for both—for both to multiply and still increase. Mr [illegible]ck says, there can be no amalgamation of the races—the white [illegible]must spread, and therefore the coloured man must make way [illegible]m and perish. I know not why the same logic would not be as [illegible]t in the lips of Sandilli and Makome; and then it would be, [illegible]black man must advance, and therefore the white man must [illegible]elt away before him. Sir, it is not a question of colour at all; if it [illegible]ere, I ask what colour? What is the exact depth of shade at [illegible]hich the distinctive process must commence? (Hear, hear). Hot[illegible]ntot is not darker than the Chinese. If the colour of the Hottento[illegible]t be fatal to him, then for the same reason it ought to be fatal to [illegible]e Chinaman; and then away must go a third of the human family [illegible]make way for us of paler face! (Hear hear.) No, it is not [illegible]air,—not even the darkest colour, nor the woolliest hair. It is [illegible]ply the strong trampling on the weak, and driving out those [illegible]cannot defend themselves It is simply artillery against clubs [illegible]uskets against assagais—and science against undisciplined [illegible]es. (Cheers) Then, Sir, it may be asked, what is to be done? [illegible]swer, let us have faith in God and great principles. Let us [illegible]eve that injustice is no essential ingredient in God's providence; [illegible]that whatever is unjust is unsafe, impolitic, and unwise. And [illegible]o I would say, go fully into the matter. Probe it to the very [illegible]e. Ascertain all the facts of the case, and give them publicity. [illegible]cuss them with all the talent of the Times, all the logic of a [illegible]tely, all the ingenuity of a Roebuck, and yet with all the [illegible]lene Howard I am glad of a Committee of the House [illegible]re, believing it will be honest and earnest; but I [illegible] go and examine on the spot. Without [illegible]wiction, from all I have seen and heard, [illegible]laints of the aggrieved party, we can [illegible]never have peace. I believe [illegible]stice to the natives tribes, [illegible]the other. And, Sir, [illegible]w to find out the [illegible]t advance, and [illegible]e a task to [illegible]is the re [illegible] all

be said of forcing men by intimidation to sign away large section of their country, as His Excellency did do, in the case of the Griquas,—when with solemn oaths he told their chief and principal men, that 'unless they signed the said treaty by five o'clock that afternoon, he would hang them up to the beam in the room where they were then standing?'—and then signed it, under intimidation, but they solemnly protested against it (Great sensation) These are among the things that made inquiry—inquiry on the spot—so indispensable. These aggrieved parties ought to be heard, —and must be heard. (Hear, hear.) The Governor, on one occasion, demanded a large space of land from the then occupier insisted that they should make it over to him by treaty. remonstrated, and urged that they had no power or right to up. 'Well' he rejoined—and swearing by all that was sacred—'unless you sign that treaty by five o'clock this after I will hang every man of you to that tree.' (Cries of 'S shame!') Mr Freeman, when in Africa, conversed with men; every one of them. He asked, Did you believe t would do it, that a British Governor should dare to do such a And their reply was that they did expect it. They felt the injustice, but they knew he had the power. (Hear, hear.) thus, under that intimidation, they signed the treaty while pro ing against it. '(Hear, hear,) and renewed cries of 'Sha He had preserved all the details of these transactions, with names of the men, and was, therefore, quite ready to answer questions which honourable gentlemen might think proper to him in Committee. (Loud cheers.) And not only so, but Henry would listen to no sort of reason from the chie nor keep faith with them, their treaties he rent in pieces, an scattered to the winds of heaven, as he did the papers which he then held in his hand. (Cries of 'Hear, hear,' and 'Shame!') Was it to be supposed that the Colonial Government could obtain the confidence of the people, when they were so unjustly used? (Hear, hear.) These wars were terribly destructive to the progress of Christian missions. At the Philip Town and the Cape settlements, the Hottentot Christians had promised 300l. towards the expenses of the mission; but war having broke out they had not come forward with the money. It was state that some of the members of the Churches had joined the reb party; and Sir Harry Smith had very sarcastically alluded to the as 'a set of psalm-singing rebels.' In reference to this, it had be well-remarked, by one of the Cape journals, that if the best a most religious men had gone over to the heathen party against th Governor—the conclusion was too strong to be resisted—that the must previously have undergone most severe sufferings to temp them to such a step. (Hear, hear.) If men, capable of reflection and trained up better than the rest, had felt it to be their duty forsake the ranks of the English, and join an inferior party, th must have been the subjects of a deep and overwhe convic that a great wrong had been done them. (Hear, were, however, many innocent families, and th being swept away. (Hear, hear.) It was carry martial law into a colony. (Hear, not to listen to tales of injustice and upon any who were proved to Many of the settlements at the mercy of a ma first and God sec to hope either f of things. (people suffer le

services could not be performed in our churches, nor could any of our clergy properly take part in them.'

This passage of the Bishop of London's letter, having the support of the Bishop of Winchester, and the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, expresses in plain terms the offer which is made to us and the limitations with which it is accompanied.

We say is made *us*, though we do not belong to any church called *National*. It it is not correct to say, as the public have been told, that the only parties referred to are 'foreigners belonging to National Churches;' for first, the Bishop himself extends this offer to every member of a Protestant Church comfessing the fundamental truths of the Gospel; then, in the explanations given by those who are charged with putting the theory in practice, the only limitation, as to ministers, is, that they should have been regularly ordained in a recoguised church, though they may subsequently have taken an independent ecclesiastical position. Particular names furnish a commentary upon this principle. As to us, our readers know that we attach no importance to these distinctions; Jesus Christ, His Spirit, His truth, His life—these with us *everything*; still, it is but right to place the offer of English brethren in its proper light, and to show its pre meaning.

As to the offer itself, we are disposed to notice two things first, we are struck with this exhibition of Christian brotherhood, this effort to promote union highest dignitaries of the Eng This

ASIATIC SOCIETY

humility; it relates to the ministry of the eternal word, which has been confided to us by the Lord Jesus himself. Now, on behalf of this glorious and sacred ministry, it is not permitted us to accept any position of inferiority in relation to the same ministry exercised by a pastor, or even by a bishop or an archbishop, whether English or any other.

If upon the acceptance of the offer thus made to us depended the possibility of preaching the Gospel to the foreign Protestants who will visit London in the course of the ensuing summer, it might be for us to enquire whether, in given publicity to our objections, we ought not to regard the special circumstances as requiring that the principle should be kept in abeyance, and whether we ought not to accept the offer of private places of worship—the school-rooms of the English Church. But such is not the case; not only will there be opened to us in London a sufficient number of pulpits, where we shall be received upon a footing of perfect ecclesiastical equality, but there will be more pulpits placed at our service than we shall be able to occupy; and the difficulty with the servants of God who may visit London with this view will be, not to know where to preach, but to preach all the sermons which they will be asked to deliver.

But your English brethren reply:—'It is not we who pronounce this exclusion; it is the law of the land, and to enable you lawfully to celebrate in our churches a religious service different from the English and in any other than the English language, an Act of Parliament would be required. We may regret that it should be thus, but the Act of Uniformity expressly prohibits that which you ask. What reason, then, have you to complain?

Dear and beloved brethren, we do not complain of you; far from it; we render full homage to your fraternal sentiments and your charitable intentions. You have done all that you could do; we thank you for it, and we shall remember it with gratitude; but we complain of the law by which you are fettered, of the ecclesiastical system which prevents you from ac[illegible]g according to your heart-felt wishes. Before that law a[illegible] that system which places our Church and our ministry [illegible] your Church and your ministry, we pause, and we [illegible] very sincere regret, that we cannot accept your offer. [illegible] of this kind there is no [illegible]herhood either [illegible]eing

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

—— We see it stated in the local papers that Mr. E. F. Danvers, the Junior Magistrate of Police, has been suspended from his office by Government,—with the view, it is understood, of his affording explanations as to certain matters brought under the consideration of the Wheel Tax Commissioners in which he was mixed up, and which are deemed by Government unsatisfactory. It is not, however, by any means apparent why the desired explanations could not as easily have been obtained from Mr. Danvers without suspending him, as by resorting to that measure.—We understand that the case of this gentleman is about to be referred home for the final instructions of the Court of D rectors.

— It is also stated in one of the local journals to-day, that G[illegible]nment have sent to the Board of Conservancy an extract fr[illegible]e Report of the Commissioners who investigated the frauds in [illegible] Wheel Tax Department. The Government, it is said, co[illegible]with the Commissioners in considering Crus'nath Abbajee, w[illegible]as temporarily employed by Captain Baynes to Superin- t[illegible]he Department; Sewjee Soonderjee, Head Clerk in the [illegible]of the Collector of House Assessment, and Interpreter to the [illegible]of Petty Sessions, and Moraba Canoba, Head Clerk in the [illegible]l-Tax Office, to be the principal delinquents. It is left to [illegible]oard of Conservancy to deal with the two last mentioned, [illegible]re in their service, as also with several other parties em- p[illegible]d in the Wheel-Tax Office, who appear to have embezzled p[illegible]monies. The Government, it is said, have suggested that tl[illegible]parties abovenamed should be prosecuted criminally in the S[illegible]reme Court, and have authorized the Board to apply to the G[illegible]ernment Law Officers for advice and assistance if necessary. It[illegible]ould relieve the public anxiety respecting these unpleasant m[illegible]ers very considerably, if Government would at once publish tl[illegible]Wheel-Tax Commissoners' Report and their own decision u[illegible] it, instead of allowing these to percolate through the press, [illegible]ttle and little, as they now do, with the chance of all manner [illegible]isconceptions and exaggerations getting abroad.

— At the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday, in consequence [illegible] communication made by the Chairman of the Court, A. [illegible]s, Esq., in regard to proceedings held before the Wheel Tax [illegible]mission, which had been forwarded by Government to the [illegible]d of Conservancy, implicating Sewjee Soonderjee, the Inter- [illegible]r to the Court, in the frauds in the Wheel Tax collections, [illegible]s decided that he was an improper person to hold the office of [illegible]preter. He was accordingly called before the court, [illegible]ly informed that, in consequence of his having been con[illegible] the mal-appropriation of public money, he was now [illegible] begged the Cou[illegible]

—— Captain W. F. Curtis, of the First Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), formerly Superintendant of Police at this Presidency, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department, caused by the promotion of Major P. K. Skinner to the Office of Judge Advocate General of the Army on the death of the late Colonel Ogilvie.

—— The Calcutta Journals are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Hume will be promoted to the Chief Magistracy of that City, on Mr. Mills being raised to a seat on the Sudder Bench.

—— Mr. Heatley, the present Editor of the Calcutta 'Citizen,' announces that he has been for several years employed in collecting materials for a history of the press in Bengal which he is about to publish.—He has assigned to himself the limits embraced from the first establishment of 'Hickey's Gazette,' to the liberation of the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe. Such a work, if well executed, will, no doubt, prove very interesting. A similar history of the Press of the Bombay Presidency might be put together without much labor, the materials for it being easily accessible; and we hope some interprizing individual may be found among our community to undertake the task. If we mistake not, the old series of the 'Bombay Gazette' was started somewhere about the same period as 'Hickey's Gazette,' and was if anything the earlier publication of the two.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

—— We are glad to see it stated that the report of the illness of Mr. Young, Collector of Customs at the Presidency, being such as to require his proceeding on leave on Medical certificate to the Cape is incorrect. That gentleman has not it seems any intention whatever of applying for sick leave.

—— The P. and O. Company's Steamer 'Achilles,' C. E. Master, from Hongkong the 23rd June, arrived on Saturday night, bringing the China Mail to that date.

—— We take the following notices of the deaths of the late Mr. Cormack and Mr. LeGeyt, both of the firm of Leckie and Co. of this place, from the 'Gazette' of to-day:—Mr. W. C. LeGeyt, a partner in the mercantile firm of Leckie and Co., and brother to Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, one of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, died of Cholera at Bombay (Breach Candy) on Friday last. The deceased had very recently arrived from Poona, where he left the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Henry Cormack, in good health and spirits. Saturday morning's post brought us word that Mr. Cormack himself died there of the same malady, also on Friday, a few hours before Mr. LeGeyt died here!—Mr. Cormack had made every preparation for going home, for good, at the end of the present season,—after a residence, nearly uninterrupted, of twelve years in this place. He was held in high respect in Bombay; and intelligence so startling and melancholy as that we have just communicated, has cast a gloom over a large community.

Thomas Turton's defalcations; and in the event of all demands being satisfied from these funds, the sums already paid in on account of Dwarkanath's security, will be made good to the family out of any residuary amount that may remain on hand.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

—— We are indebted for the following particulars to the 'Times' of this date:—Her Majesty's Justices at the recommendation of the Board of Conservancy, have of late sanctioned some very considerable sums out of the Municipal Funds, to be expended in the improvement of the Native Town, by adding to the health and providing for the comfort of the inhabitants. The attention of the Municipal Board has been particularly directed of late to measures for increasing the supply of good drinking water, and considerable sums have been expended in deepening and clearing out all the public tanks and wells on the Island, and in digging new wells where they are most wanted. We have picked out from a large number of items sanctioned for these purposes, several of the most important, as shewing that the wants of the inhabitants are being most carefully attended to by the gentlemen who compose the Conservancy Board, to whom much praise seems due for the wise and prudent precautions they have used with the small means at their command to prevent as much as possible the occurrence of a water famine in this Island:—

Expense incurred in deepening and clearing the different tanks on the Island during the months of March, April, May, and June, 1851... —Rs.	30,452.12.5
For covering the Town Drain from Waddington Bridge to within 200 feet of the Bellasis Road..	1,75,308.0 0
For constructing a flat masonry bottom to the Main Drain, from 200 feet below the Bellasis Bridge to the wooden bridge across the Flats... ...	11,402,0.0
For enlarging and deepening a well in Wittulwaddy Street...	1,658.0 0
For sinking and building a Tank, with platform, &c., at Girgaum back road...	3,517.0.0
For sinking and building a Well on the side of the Khetwaddy Road...	2,366.0.0
Additional expense to be incurred on account of planting trees on the Esplanade...	1,031 8.0
For Lighting the road from the Bazar Gate to Shaik Memon Street...	1,167.0.0
For raising, levelling, and metalling an Alley leading from Chinch Bunder to Foogla Tandail Street.....	[illegible]

It will be seen from this that the sum of one lakh [illegible] has been [illegible] the

necessity to wait until the others were cut down, as must now be done, before carrying the sentence fully into execution, and thus prolonging the horrible sufferings of the wretched criminal, as happened on the occasion when the four Khojahs were hanged for being concerned in the Mahim massacre in December last.

—— Her Majesty the Queen has, it is stated, been graciously pleased to extend her full pardon to James McCargill, a seaman in the Indian Navy, who was sentenced by a Naval Court Martial held at Bombay in October last to seven years' transportation to Van Dieman's Land on conviction of highly insubordinate and disgraceful conduct, in having circulated false and malicious reports of Lieutenant A. W. Chitty, of the H. Co.'s Steam Frigate 'Semiramis,' amongst the ship's company. The prisoner was confined in the County Jail pending a reference to Her Majesty in his case, it having been considered by the Government Law Officers that the sentence was illegal, as being in excess of that which the Mutiny Act provides for the offence of which he had been found guilty. Immediately on the pardon being received the man was set at liberty. The document is signed with the Royal Sign Manual.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

—— The 'Gazette' says, the Directors of the Oriental Bank have placed in the hands of the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. Spens, the sum of Ten Thousand Rupees, the amount of the reward promised for the discovery of the great robbery that has excited so much public attention of late. This reward is due, and will, we believe, be paid, to Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor. Much trash has appeared in print about the claims of Mr. Manackjee Limjee to this reward, or to some part of it. This gentleman disclaims any desire for other reward than that which he has in his own conscience, and the approval of his public spirit by his fellow citizens. As a Justice of the Peace, indeed, he only did his duty in assisting in the detection of crime; and were that otherwise,—if he really had any claim to the reward,—he would decline accepting it. With Ali Akbar Khan, the case is different. He has clearly earned the reward; he set about the work, legitimately, no doubt having it in view; and he ought to get it.

—— The same journal announces with extreme regret, t[he] of Major Lewis Brown, 5th Regt. N. L. I[nfantry] in the Rewa Caunta, which occurred at B[aroda]. The lamented Officer had received a kic[k] previously [by] which the bone of [his] people that might almost be called innumerable. The greatest order and quietness prevailed amongst this vast assemblage. The unfortunate woman when brought out appeared to be half dead, and there was no symptom observable of any struggle or suffering.

Civil.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1851.

Mr. E. P. Down is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1851.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to act for Mr. Young the Collector of Customs and Opium Agent at the Presidency, from the 23rd May last.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1851.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Officiating Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay received charge of his office on the 18th instant.

Mr. H. B. Ellis has been appointed Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and to be Acting First Assistant, on the completion of the duties in which he is now espicially engaged.

Mr. J. W. Robertson has been confirmed as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Rutnaghery, Mr. J. M. Erskine continuing to act in that appointment.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1851.

Lieutenant Diction, Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 20th December next, for one month, under Section XI, and for fifteen days under Section XII of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe.

Mr. H. Bulkey to be a Supernumary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country.

The leave of absence for one month on private affairs granted by the Commissioner in Scinde to Mr J. McLeod, Deputy Collector of Kurrachee, on the 3rd May last, to proceed to Bombay, and subsequently extended for a further period of one month, is confirmed.

Captain T. A. Cowper resumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the [Inam] Commissioner.

[Mr. ... duties as Assistant to the Inam

ASIATIC SOCIETY MBAI

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the date specified opposite his name, and posted to the 14th Regiment N. I., vice Warden promoted.
Charles Frederick Keays.—Rank as Ensign in the Regiment 6th July 1851, Army 20th Feb. 1850.

No. 416 of 1851.—The leave of absence to proceed to Egypt granted to Captain T. Eyre, Pay Master Northern Division of the Army, in General Orders No. 361, of the 23rd ultimo, is to have effect from the 25th July to the 30th November.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1851.

No. 411 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Lieut. Colonel Macan, dated Kolapoor, the 16th Dec. 1850, appointing Lieut. J. A. Anderson, Line Adjutant, to receive charge of the Commissariat and Engineers' Offices, and of the Treasure Chest, on the departure of the 17th Regt. N. I. from that Station.

An order by Lieut. Colonel Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch, the 27th April 1851, directing Assist. Surgeon Lodwick, Deputy Medical Storekeeper to receive Medical Charge of the Convalescents of the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, from Assistant Surgeon Cotes, directed to join the Indian Navy.

An order by Major Coghlan, dated Ahmednuggur, the 13th May 1851, appointing Lieut. Morse to act as Adjutant to the 3rd Battalion Artillery, until further orders.

An order by Major Stevens, C. B., dated Nusseerabad, the 18th May 1851, appointing Lieut. E. A. Green to act as Adjutant to the 21st Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Wilkinson on leave, or until further orders.

An order by Major Stuart, dated Bombay, the 24th May 1851, appointing Ensign Mills to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 14th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Houghton, on Staff employ, or until further orders.

No. 412 of 1851.—Captain W. F. Curtis, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers), is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, in succession to Brevet Major Skinner.

No. 413. of 1851.—The Honorable Court of Directors have granted extension of leave to the undermentioned Officers, for the period specified—viz. :—

Lieut. Colonel B. Seton, 6 Months.
Captain S. W. Brown,..... ..ditto.

The Honorable Court have permitted Surgeon John Keith to retire from the service, from the 1st August 1850.

The Hon'ble Court have directed that the name of Ensign E. P. Fletcher be struck off the list of the Bombay Army, from the 3d March 1851.

No. 417 of 1851.—The following General Order by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, No 350, dated Fort William, the 20th June 1851, is published :—

In publishing for general information, the following Extract Paragraph 12, of a Military Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor Fort St. George, No 18, under date the 30th April 1851, the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council directs particular attention to the note subjoined to

To Wit,

2. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. Commandant M. Stack, C. B., dated Kurrachee the 30th April 1851, directing Surgeon Thompson, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to afford Medical aid to the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., during the absence of Surgeon Grierson on leave.

An order by Lieut. Col. Scott, dated Mailligaum the 9th July 1851, appointing Jemedar Cosnac Bhicknac to act as Native Adjutant to the 11th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Goolab Khan reported unfit for duty.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. A. Muttlebury, from the departure of the first Steamer from Surat, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of taking up his leave to Europe. N. B.—This cancels the leave granted to this Officer in G. O. C. No. 5 of the 13th ult.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st July 1851.

1. The following removals, and posting of Field Officers are ordered, viz.,—

Lieut. Col. S. Hennell, from 14th Regt. N. I. to 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. J. M. Shortt, from 8th Regt. N. I. to 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. C. S. Stuart, (new promotion) to 14th Regt. N. I.

2. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Catherine, widow of the late pensioned Sergeant David Galliott, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rupees five and Annas eight (Rs. 5. 8. 0) commencing from the date of demise of her late husband.

3. Probationer Ram Churrun, of the 13th Regiment N. I., is promoted to 2nd Grade Apprentice, and attached to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers), to fill a vacancy.

4. The undermentioned men of the Regiment of Artillery are transferred to the Town Major's non effective list, and appointed to the Ordnance Department, as follows :—

Battery Staff Serjeant James Kavannagh, General No. 436, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, and Bombardiers Francis Ryan, General No. 531, and William Jeffrey, General No. 374, to be Acting Laboratory Men.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. G. Clarkson, from 1st July to 11th August, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

27th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. Birch, from 17th July to 31st August, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Leave of absence—

64th Foot.—Captain Anderson, in extension, from 23rd July to 23rd August 1851, to remain in the Deccan, on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Ensign Murray, from ditto to ditto.

By order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.

(Sd.) T. S. Conway, Major, Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

To H. M.'s Troops in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd July, 1851.

...nder in Chief in India is pleased to accept the ...on by Lieutenant Malcolm R. Laing Meason, of ... confirmation by Her Majesty.

...W. Bird, to Calcutt... the leave ...

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Kurrachee, on the 29th June, the wife of Captain H. W. Preedy, Collector, of a daughter. At Mahim, on the 22nd July, the wife of Mr. J. Weavers, Inspector of Police, of a son. At Byculla, on the 21st July, the wife of J. D. Inverarity, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.—At Girgaum, on the 17th July, William Marshall Home, the infant son of Mr. W. H. S. Crawford, aged 11 months and 13 days. At Kurrachee, on Sunday the 29th June, at half past nine p. m, of convulsions. Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, aged 15 months and 3 days. At Bombay, on the 18th July, of cholera, Mr. W. C. Le Geyt, and at Poona, on the same date, of cholera, Mr. H. Cormack, partners in the firm of Leckie and Co., of Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 19th P. and O. Co.'s Steam Ship Achilles, C. Evans, from Hongkong 23rd June, Singapore, Penang, and Galle, (no date.) 20th. Ship Hamoody, Hamed, Nacoda, from Judda 6th. and Aden 16th June. H. M.'s Steamer Reynard lost on the Pratas Schoal, 31st May. 21st, Ship Somnauth, James Lawson, from London 4th April 22nd, Ship Sir H. Compton, J. A. Browne, from China 3rd, and Anjer 27th instant. Schooner Sidney, E. A. Wild, from Shangae 1st May, and Anjer 1st May. Ship Ocean Queen, Peter Rees, from London—, and Mozambique 7th July

DEPARTURES.—July 18th, P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Malta. H. H. Potts, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. Ship John Hamilton, P. Sillers, to Liverpool. July 19th, Barque Teazer, H. Burton to Mauritius. Ship Mohussur, G. S. Thompson, to Calcutta. 20th, Ship Chancellor, J. Turner, to London. Ship Atiet Rohoman, John F. Burn, to Calcutta; Ship Eliza Pirie, R. Darley. to Liverpool.; 22nd Ship Good Success, R. A Hunt, to Tuticorin; Ship Phil pLaing; J. S. Cadenhead, a Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malta, for Calcutta:—Lieut. Ward, I. N., and a native servant; Jamsetjee Rustomjee, and son, under 10 years; Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, and two servants; and Shaik Jusam. For Singapore: Captain Cossar, and a native servant and Col. Cumming, Bo. Army. For Penang, Mr. Hayne. For Galle Mr. H. Lamond.

Per Somnauth, from London:—Madames St. Amour, Lawson, and Munton: Miss St. Amour; Lieut. D. Dakers: and one Native servant.

Per Achilles, from Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Galle:—Mr. G. A. Grainger; Mr. P. Ranken; and one Native servant,

Per Ocean Queen, from London:—Mrs Gerald: Mrs. Brown; Mrs Whittell, and four children; Lieut. Gerald; F. Taylor, Esq. ... Regimen B. N. I.; Dr. Browne, H. M. 98th Regt.; Ensig... N. I. I.; and Mr. Whittell.

Per Sir H Compton, from China:—Mrs. Br...

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	5 per ct. per annm.
On Commercial Bills		8 do do
On Loans on Government Notes		7 do do
On Loans Goods, &c		9 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight	at 1s.	11¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight	at 1s.	11½d. do
On London at 1 months' sight	at 1s.	11⅜d. do
On London at 1 days' sight	at 1s.	11⅛d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight, On Scotland at 1 days' sight, Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s.	11d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Manager, Bombay Office.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

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on 28 February, 2020

MESSRS. DILLON & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES &c.

Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden	qts.	at Rs.	18 to 20	per dozen
Do. superior do. do. do	,,	at ,,	22 to 24	do.
Do. very best do. do. do	,,	at ,,	26	do.
Do. do	pts.	at ,,	12	do.
Port, fine old crusted	qts.	at ,,	18 to 20	do.
Do. superior quality	,,	at ,,	22 to 24	do.
Do. finest (much approved)	,,	at ,,	26	do.
Do. do	pts.	at ,,	12	do.
Madeira, very fine	qts.	at ,,	20 to 21	do.
Do. superior	,,	at ,,	24	do.
London particular best quality	,,	at ,,	26	do.
Claret of denominations	,,	at ,,	18 to 20	do.
Very superior La Rose	,,	at ,,	24	do.
Do	pts.	at ,,	12	do.
Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine	qts.	at ,,	25	do.
Do. do	pts.	at ,,	15	do.
Do. superior first class	qts.	at ,,	42	do.
Do. do. do	pts.	at ,,	21	do.
Do. best quality fine sparkling	qts.	at ,,	45	do.
Burgundy, a small batch of very superior sparkling	qts.	at ,,	38	
Madeira, in wood direct from Newton Gordon Cossart & Co.	½ cask	180		do.
	hhd.	360		
	pipe.	720		

SPIRITS &c.

Brandy, Pale Brown	qts.	at ,,	15	per dozen.
Superior do	,,	at ,,	18	do.
Very fine do	,,	at ,,	20 to 22	do.
Finest quality	,,	at ,,	24	do.
Gin, Scheidam	,,	at ,,	15	do.
Do. superior	,,	at ,,	18	do.
Do. in cases of 15 bottles	per case	at ,,	18	do.
Whiskey, very fine—	qts.	at ,,	15	do.
Do. choice Glenlevit very fine	,,	at ,,	18	do.
Rum, fine old Jamaica	,,	at ,,	16	do.
Very best do	,,	at ,,	18	do.

LIQUORS &c

Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen... do.

Do.

E. MOSES AND SON.

THE name of MOSES and SON is universally regarded as an embodiment of all that is equitable and advantageous in trade. Wherever it is heard (and it has extended over the wide globe) it is always associated with the principles of quality and economy. It is a name so diametrically opposed to anything in the shape of trade-trickery or monopoly, that its very mention is attended with pleasure and congratulation. The subjoined list of articles and prices will serve to give an insight to the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON. The proprietors trus that the readers of the present advertisement (how ever distant) will make a trial of the several goods enumerated. The ready facility afforded by the present mode of transmission is such as to render distance no hindrance, and the very moderate prices, coupled with the vast superiority of material, make and fashion, should operate as an inducement to an immediate trial of the Establishment bearing the name of E. MOSES and SON

READY MADE.		MADE TO MEASURE.	
Over Coats in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from	10-6 to 63s.	Over Coats, in every Style, & fitted for every Season, from	21s.
Dress Coats do.	17 to 50s.	Dress Coats do.	30s.
Frock do. do.	19 to 58s.	Frock do do.	33s.
Trousers... do.	8-6 to 25s.	Trousers... do.	12-6s.
Vests.....do.	2 to 20s.	Vests.....do.	6-6s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of Tape, and reduced to inches, stating the height of the person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken Uniform over a or plain Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches
From Neck to bottom, not		From top of Trousers to bottom.	
		Do. under the legs to bot	

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUSEUM